

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXCVI.

A NEW GENUS *JARAMILLOA*.

R. M. King and H. Robinson

Department of Botany

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 20560.

The members of the Eupatorieae that remain without revised generic placement include those elements from northern Colombia that have been treated under the name *Eupatorium hylibates* B.L. Robins. The material proves to include two species which have the general lack of specializations commonly associated with the subtribe Critoniinae, but details indicate that the species are members of the subtribe Oxylobinae.

The two species belong to a group of related forms in South America which have long anther collars, well-developed carpodia, and rather large thin-walled carpodial cells as in other genera of the Oxylobinae such as *Ageratina*, but there is only slight mammosity or none on the inner surfaces of the corolla lobes, and there is no node at the base of the style. The Colombian species are distinct within the larger South American series by the campanulate throats of the corollas and by the granular pilosity of the stems and leaves.

The two Colombian species have hairs that superficially resemble those of *Corethamnium* (King & Robinson, 1978), also of Colombia. One of the species also has longer corolla lobes as in the latter genus, and the cells of the corolla are broadly oblong in both groups. The hairs of *Corethamnium* are very different in detail, however, being partly biseriate and having thick walls. Also, *Corethamnium* has a corolla of a unique shape with the throat having no external differentiation from the narrow basal tube, and its achene has a persistent pappus and a carpodium with small firm cells as in many Critoniinae such as *Aristeguietia*. We do not consider the two genera closely related, and they are placed here in separate subtribes.

The new genus is named for R. Jaramillo Mejia of the staff at the Instituto de Cinecias Naturales in Bogotá.

JARAMILLOA R. M. King & H. Robinson, gen. nov. Asteracearum
(Eupatorieae).

Plantae frutescentes vel subarborescentes laxae ramosae. Caules interdum incrassati fistulosi vel non fistulosi superne dense granulate ochraceo-pilosae, pilis moniliformibus in partibus basilaribus incrassatis superne attenuatis. Folia opposita distincte petiolata; laminae late oblongae base saepe truncatae vel cordatae apice breviter acutae supra glandulo-punctatae

subtus sparse vel dense granulato-pilosae, nervis secundariis pinnatis late vel recte divaricatis basilaribus interdum congestis. Inflorescentiae late corymboso-paniculatae. Capitula breviter pedicellata vel in glomerulis aggregata; squamae involucri 12-23 subimbricatae inaequilongae persistentes demum patentes; receptacula leniter convexa glabra epaleacea, Flores 14-20 in capitulo; corollae albae, tubis distinctis anguste cylindraceis, faucibus anguste campanulatis, lobis 5 oblongis vix vel distincte longioribus quam latioribus extus glanduliferis intus leniter mammosis, cellulis oblongis in parietibus laxe sinuosis; filamenta in parte superiore elongata, cellulis inferioribus quadratis numerosis superioribus elongatis in parietibus leniter vel non noduliferis; appendices antherarum subquadratae vel breviter oblongo-ovatae; basi stylorum glabri non noduliferi scapi stylorum leniter incrassati; appendices stylorum anguste lineares valde prorulosae. Achaenia prismatica 5-angulata; carpodia breviter cylindracea latioribus quam longioribus superne leniter vel distincte demarcata, cellulis ca. 5 seriatis breviter oblongae plerumque 20-25 μ m latae in parietibus non incrassatis; pappus 1-2-seriatus capillaceus facile deciduus, setis 25-50 interdum submarginalibus scabridis, cellulis apicalibus acutis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 25 μ m.

Type species: *Eupatorium hylibates* B.L.Robins.

The genus contains two species, both from northern Colombia.

1. Stems with solid pith; leaves with extensive granular pubescence below; corolla lobes scarcely longer than wide; achenes with short, non-glandular setae; pappus uniseriate, of ca. 25 setae borne below the edge of the callous; heads on distinct short pedicels

J. hylibates

1. Stems fistulose; leaves with granular pubescence nearly restricted to veins below; corolla lobes almost twice as long as wide; achenes with short-stalked capitate glands; pappus biseriate, of ca. 50 setae borne on margin of callous; heads sessile in groups of 2 or 3

J. sanctae-martae

JARAMILLOA HYLIBATES (B.L.Robins.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium hylibates* B.L.Robins., Proc. Amer. Acad. 54: 246. 1918.

The species proves to have an interesting and seemingly unique specialization of the pappus. The single series of setae is inserted below the margin on the outer surface of the apical callous of the achene. The callous seems to be produced upward and even slightly outward with its smooth margin very obvious behind the bases of the setae.

JARAMILLOA SANCTAE-MARTAE R.M.King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae frutescentes erectae 2-3 m altae laxae ramosae. Caules lati fistulosi leniter hexagonales superne dense granulate pilosi. Folia opposita, petiolis plerumque 3.0-4.5 cm longis; laminae oblongo-ovatae 7-16 cm longae et 3-8 cm latae base late cuneatae vel subtruncatae margine subintegrae vel crenato-dentatae apice breviter acutae vix vel non acuminatae supra et subtus glandulo-punctatae supra atro-virides in nervis primariis dense puberulae subtus pallidiores sparse plerumque in nervis glanulate pilosulae. Inflorescentiae ca. 16 cm altae et 20 cm latae, bracteis basilaribus foliiformibus in petiolis ad 1.5 cm longis in laminis ad 7.5 cm longis, bracteis superioribus linearibus ad 1 cm longis, ramis sparse granulate pilosulis. Capitula sessilia vel subsessilia in glomerulis 2-3-capitatis aggregata late campanulata ca. 5 mm alta et 4-5 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 20-23 subimbricatae inaequales oblongae vel anguste oblongae 2.0-4.5 mm longae et 0.8-1.5 mm latae apice rotundatae margine scariosae puberulo-fimbriatae extus base sparse granulate pilosulae superne subglabrae subapice glandulo-punctatae. Flores ca. 20 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 3.3 mm longae, tubis 1 mm longis extus sparse glandulo-punctatis, faucibus leniter campanulatis ca. 1.5 mm longis extus glabris, lobis oblongo-ovatis ca. 1.0 mm longis et 0.40-0.45 mm latis extus superne dense glandulo-punctatis intus inferne sublaevibus superne leniter mamillosis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.35 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 1 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ca. 0.2 mm longae et latae. Achaenia 2.0-2.2 mm longa sparse glandulo-punctata ad marginem carpodiorum interdum pauca minute setulifera; setae pappi biseriatae ca. 50 plerumque 2-3 mm longae, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Sierra Navada de Santa Marta, southeastern slopes. Hoya del Rio Donachui: Cancunua, fields and forest, 2400-2650 m. alt. Undershrub with erect, 2-3 m high stems and ochraceous branches. Involucre green. Corollas white. Oct. 11, 1959. *J. Cuatrecasas & R. Romero Castaneda 24720* (Holotype, US).

The two species of *Jaramilloa* are very similar in habit, pubescence, leaf form, general corolla shape, cellular structure in the corolla, and prurulose style appendages, and they seem unquestionably closely related. Nevertheless, the differences in detail are remarkable, the new species having fistulose stems, heads in sessile clusters, corolla lobes more deeply cut, glands rather than short setae on the achene, and an apical biseriate pappus.

Literature Cited

- King, R. M. and H. Robinson 1978. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CLXXI. A new genus, *Corethamnium*. *Phytologia* 39 (1): 54-57.



Jaramilloa sanctae-martae R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype,
United States National Herbarium. Photo by Victor E. Krantz,
Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.